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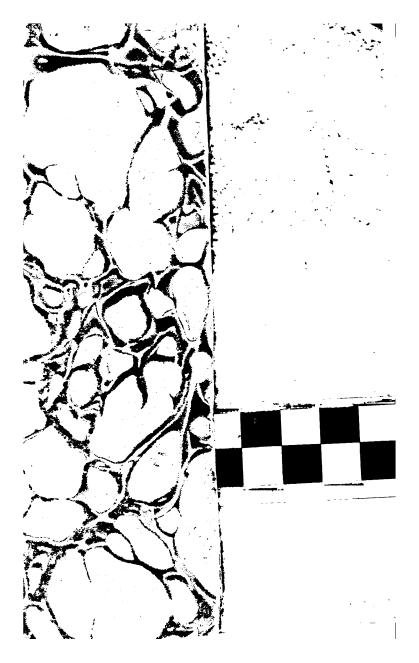
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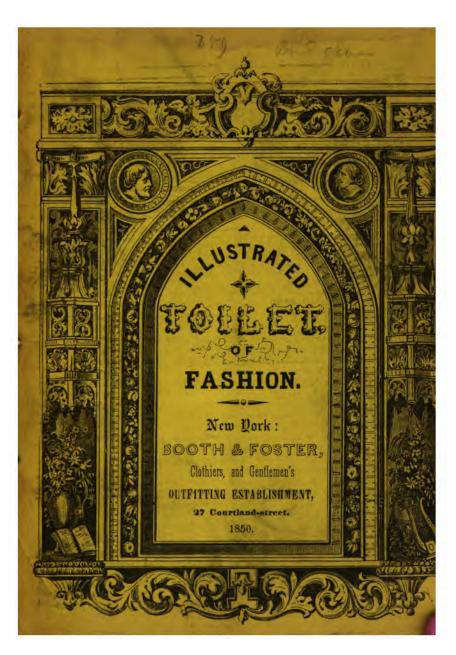


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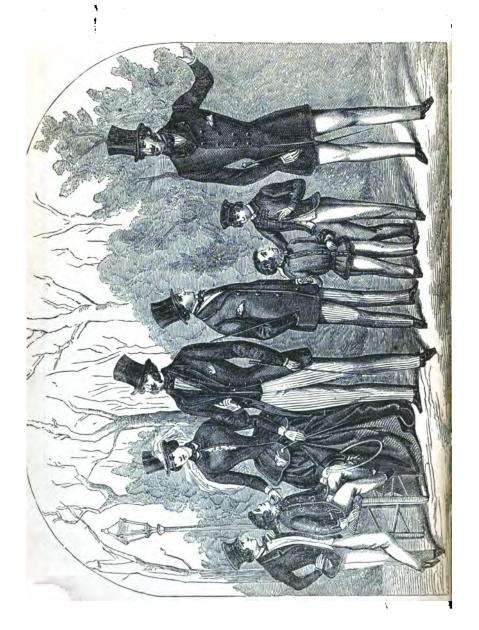
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# TOILET OF FASHION.

# INTRODUCTION.



A history of Costume at the first glance may be considered by some as too frivolous a subject to merit the attention of men of mind. Yet a little reflection will suffice to convince them that the philosopher and the statesman may gather from this source wisdom and knowledge of the most practical utility. Indeed, Costume comprehending all that relates to dress and fashion, furnishing a standard of civiliza-

tion, involving the interests of the arts and of commerce, is in fact an important element in the prosperity of a country. Not only the progress of nations, from barbarism to the highest state of civilization, may be traced in the history of their costume, but to the gentleman of pleasure, or the lady of taste and refinement, the

perusal of this subject cannot fail to prove a theme of exciting interest.

Dress, considered merely as a covering for the body, and as a means of promoting warmth, needs no explanation. In the early ages, it was simple as the manners of the people who invented it. Leaves, feathers, and skins, formed the clothing of our first parents. As civilization gradually spread over the world, and as the invention and genius of man found means to change a raw hide into leather, the wool of sheep into cloth, the web of a worm into silk, flax and cotton into linen; to extract from herbs, flowers, woods, minerals, and insects, dyes and colors that vie with the rainbow in richness and variety; mankind gave way to the caprices of vanity; they quitted the simple garments of their forefathers, and gradually gave themselves up to an almost incredible degree of luxury and extravagance in the adornment of their persons.

So extensively, and so rapidly, did this passion for dress and finery of every kind, spread over the world, that edicts, laws, and ordinances, have been passed, from time to time, by many nations, to arrest the growing evil; an evil created by that desire for personal distinction which dwells more or less in every human breast, whether male or female, and which marks the untaught savage of the Sandwich

Isles, as well as the enlightened and well-educated inhabitant of Britain.

It may appear incredible to those who have not dived into the mysteries of dress and fashion, to learn that revolutions have been caused at different times, and among different nations, from the determined resistance opposed to the various laws and decrees which have been directed against the too great love of dress and ornament; and so powerfully has this passion exhibited itself in the human mind, that blood has

actually been shed to support it.

In the history of China, we find that even that meek, quiet people were roused to fury, when their Tartar conquerors ordered their luxuriant tresses to be cut off; and so strenuously did they oppose the arbitrary decree, that in more than one instance, the unfortunate Chinese preferred losing their heads to parting with their beloved ringlets. We are also told that the Tartars waged a long and bloody war with the Persians, and declared them to be infidels, because they would not clip their whiskers after the fashion of the former.

Even so late as the eighteenth century, a very serious *émeute* took place in Madrid, on an attempt being made to banish the *capa* and *sombrero*; and, marvellous as it may seem, the obstinate resistance opposed to those who wished to change the fashion of these cherished articles of dress, caused the disgrace and flight of the

prime minister.

In England many laws and edicts have been made, at different times, to check, not only extravagance in dress itself, as regards the richness and splendor of its materials, and the ornaments that decorate it, but also to correct and regulate the shape of various parts of the apparel of both men and women. Several of our early kings waged war against the ridiculous and enormous length of piked shoes, and by enacting a law restraining their points to a certain standard, hoped to correct the evil. But Fashion was not to be so ruled by the will of a monarch: angry at her wishes being disobeyed, she immediately put it into the heads of her followers to invent a

mode equally absurd; the crakowes and poulaines disappeared, but were soon replaced by shoes of so extravagant a width, that another law was, ere long, found necessary to circumscribe their breadth.

Queen Elizabeth, though herself so devoted a follower of fashion, and so passionately fond of dress, still made many laws respecting the attire of her subjects. She commanded the lower orders to wear on the Sabbath-day a cap of a peculiar shape; and, perhaps to restrain the love of foreign fashions which had long been so prevalent in England, she enacted that this head-dress should be made of wool, knit, thicked, and dressed in Britain. She also made a decree to limit the size of the ruffs and swords worn by her courtiers to the standard she considered fitting for subjects to assume; and, fearful that so arbitrary a law might be in some way or other evaded by the votaries of fashion, she appointed officers, whose sole duty it was to break every man's sword exceeding the limited length, and clip all the ruffs whose size infringed upon her regal ordinance.

Elizabeth, too, busied herself in arranging the costume usually worn in the inns of court, and particularized the shapes and colors of the garments, and the em-

broideries she considered befitting so grave an assembly.

Under Elizabeth's successor, a serious debate took place in Parliament, concerning the enormous size of verdingales; and some years afterwards laws were passed to

put a stop to patching and painting.

The Turks, despotic in every thing, will not allow the Grecian ladies the poor privilege of wearing petticoats of the length that fashion in their country has declared to be proper and fitting; they have officers whose duty it is to nibble off as much of the jupe as ventures to extend beyond the length fixed by their barbarous masters.

The Turks also have laws by which none but their own august persons are allowed to wear yellow slippers; and, while their haughty brows were encircled with turbans of the finest and brightest-colored muslins, with silks of the richest dyes, or with shawls of the gayest tints and most delicate texture, their Grecian subjects were condemned to wear dark cotton caps, as a mark of their servitude; the Armenians, too, they oblige to appear in ridiculous-looking, balloon-shaped cappas; and the crouching Jews look doubly miserable, when forced to bend to the Turkish law which permits only their heads to be covered with brimless caps, much resembling inverted flowerpots.

These despots have, however, themselves been, within the last few years, constrained to bend to the decree of Sultan Mahmoud, who ordered that a red cloth fez, or military cap, should be worn by the followers of the faithful, instead of the lofty calpac, or ample turban. This law was, however, received with the most determined and indignant remonstrance and opposition, and so obnoxious to the Turkish feelings was this new-fashioned head-dress, that the discontented party set fire to the houses of those who were favorable to the change; and, though the sultan's wishes passed into a law, his subjects are still highly disgusted with their forced adoption of any

coiffure in the place of the turban so long worn by their forefathers.

Besides the many decrees made by the English monarchs concerning dress, a particular costume was arranged by Charles the Second and his council, for the nobility to appear in, and one in which great extravagance of gold, silver, lace, and jewels, was not necessary; for during this reign, in England, the immense sums lavished upon dress and ornaments were almost incalculable.

Gustavus of Sweden also invented, or at least ordered, a court habiliment, in which all who wished to be admitted to his presence, both men and women, were obliged to appear; and Bonaparte followed his example, to the no small disgust of his officers, and to the despair and anger of les belles Françaises. Even during the Revolution, when blood, murder, and misery, were spread over devoted France,—when the prisons echoed with the groans of the unfortunate victims of political despotism,—when the scaffolds were crowded with the dead and the dying,—dress was not forgotten, and stormy were the debates on this important subject held in the National Convention!

Woman is defined by an ancient writer to be, an "animal that delights in finery;" and it is to be feared the annals of dress in every land, the most savage as well as the most civilized, will but prove the truth of the assertion. Certain it is, that the peacock, in all its pride, does not glitter in more various and gaudy trappings than

does a modern woman of fashion.

But while thus speaking of woman's love of finery, which appears from the most ancient writers to have belonged to her since the world began, we must not omit to mention that man also was, and in most countries still is, as much devoted to this passion as the fair sex. Though in these days, at least in most civilized nations, it is considered effeminate for men to adorn their persons with trinkets and embroidered garments, still, however extravagant women have been in these respects, men have equalled, if not surpassed them, in profusion and magnificence. Among savage nations, to this day, the warriors deck their persons with all the finery they can procure, with feathers, shells, beads, and paint; while their wives are often obliged to content themselves with their blanket covering and but few ornaments.

Among the numerous inventions for the improvement of beauty, painting the neck and arms with white, the cheeks with red, the eyelids with black, and the fingers with rose-color, is perhaps the most ancient. Almost every nation of the world, men as well as women, whatever complexion Nature may have bestowed upon them, have, at one time or another, followed this baneful fashion, for beautifying the com-

plexion, and rendering it clear and transparent.

One of the dangers of this practice is illustrated by an amusing anecdote. A lady who piqued herself on the beauty, freshness, and pure white and red of her complexion, went to attend a chemical lecture. She had not been there long, when suddenly her face was observed by all present to become perfectly blue. Unconscious of the change, or of the attention directed to her ghastly features, she smilingly continued talking to her acquaintance, and, if she remarked the wondering eyes turned towards her, doubtless attributed their gaze to the fairness of which she was so vain. At length one of her companions ventured to whisper in her ear the strange and alarming alteration that had taken place, and which on her making a precipitate retreat, was attributed by the lecturer to its true cause;—the cosmetic she had used being affected by some salt or acid employed in his experiments, had caused the marvellous transfiguration.

The danger to health from this practice is very great; and illnesses of serious kinds are said to be consequent on the use of enamelling. Commetics, too, and washes employed to render the skin soft and smooth, are equally deleterious; and the approach of wrinkles and age is in reality hastened by their frequent use.

While speaking on this subject, we must mention the savage custom so prevalent among the wild, uncivilized nations of America, Africa, and the South Sea

Islands, of tattooing, which in those countries is considered a necessary addition to beauty.

A strange fashion prevails among the upper classes of the Chinese, of contracting the feet till they become of a small size, but quite deformed. The moment a female child comes into the world, the little unfortunate's toes are turned under the foot, and bandaged tightly. Of course the pain endured by the poor infant must be very great, for these ligatures are renewed daily until the feet stop growing. At length they are released, and the Chinese beauty waddles about, proud of an embellishment which by every other nation is looked upon as a deformity.

#### THE COIFFURE.

Among the numerous caprices of Fashion, she has, at various times and in different countries, changed the natural covering of the human head, the hair, till it is impossible to enumerate her vagaries. Though the gift of nature, and the greatest ornament of youth, this capricious goddess tortures the tresses, that would, if left alone, wave with graceful elegance, into every variety of shape. Sometimes she bids the ruthless scissors clip the luxuriant ringlets close to the head: straightway her commands are obeyed; and nothing is seen but crops. Then, tired of heads like those of charity children, she orders the hair to be allowed to grow, and hang in long braids down the back. Again she changes her mind, and, stiffened with pomatum and powder, the hair is drawn over a cushion, and held firm by the aid of pins and combs, till the wearers look several inches taller than they really are.

The longest hair we hear of in any country is that of a tribe of our North American Indians; and this is the more remarkable, as the men only possess this wonderful length of tresses, the women of the same tribe having, in comparison, short hair.

The peruke, or at all events false hair, was much used by the ancients. It is supposed that the perukes then worn were made of painted hair, glued together.

In modern times, young people have sacrificed their natural hair, to be replaced by a cumbersome wig. The clergy even could not resist the wig mania, and many learned and grave divines preached against "vanity in dress," forgetting the example they themselves were setting to their parishioners.

After this came the pig-tails, or queues, which have only disappeared within the

last few years.

#### THE BEARD.

Beards have ever held a high rank in the estimation of all nations, and by many this venerable appendage to the chin has been regarded with almost superstitious reverence. Among the Tartars, many of their religious ceremonies consist in the proper management of the beard. The Greek and Romish churches have long been bitter enemies on this subject; the former enforce the wearing long beards, while the latter have made edicts which enjoin shaving.

The Chinese, to whom nature has allowed but a very scanty crop of hair upon the face, regard the long beards of other nations with envy and admiration, and devote much time and attention to the care and cultivation of the few straggling hairs they can coax to grow upon their chins. The Russians formerly wore enormous beards; but their czar Peter ordered them all to be shaved off. His injunction, however, met with so much opposition, that he found it necessary to appoint officers to cut off

the beards of his refractory subjects by violence, since they would not part with them quietly. Perhaps this despotic ruler was of the same opinion respecting them as Alexander, who ordered all the Macedonians to be shaved, lest the length of their

beards should afford a handle to their enemies!

The Eastern nations are remarkable for the length of their beards. Formerly the kings of Persia, and even some of the earlier monarchs of France, wore them plaited, and woven with gold thread. To the present day, in Persia, a barber is a man of great importance, as he must not only be well versed in the intricacies of his art, but also be very trustworthy, particularly he to whose care is intrusted the beard of the king—the pride of the nation.

All slaves, in the time of the Romans, had long beards and flowing tresses; and when made freemen, they shaved and covered their heads. The Danes and Saxons were beards till the introduction of Christianity.

A curious fact relating to moustaches must not be omitted, as it proves the estimation in which they were once held. It is mentioned in the introduction to the "Lusiad," that John de Castro, the noble governor of Goa (which place he held for his master, the Portuguese king), being in want of a large loan from the citizens, to enable him to fit out a military expedition, was in great distress for a good security to offer in return for the required money. At first, he thought of pledging the bones of his gallant son, Don Fernando; but on opening the grave, it was found necessary to relinquish this intention. He therefore offered the next most precious object he possessed in the world; namely, one of his moustaches. This act of generous and devoted patriotism was fully appreciated by the inhabitants of Goa, who, emulating the liberality of their governor, received the precious security with every mark of respect, and presenting to Don Juan more than the sum demanded, also returned him his inestimable pledge.

Among the Mohammedans, it is considered a sin to cut the beard off when once it

has been allowed to grow, as they say "the anges dwell in them."

Many nations dye their beards; the Persians particularly, never think they can be of a sufficiently intense and shining black without the aid of art; and though the operation is very troublesome, they never fail to undergo it about once every fortnight.

#### CHAPTER I.



Costume of an Ancient Briton.

Ancient authors disagree in the accounts they give of the dress of the first inhabitants of Britain. Some assert that, previously to the first descent of the Romans, the people wore no clothing at all; other writers, however (and probably with more truth), state, that they clothed themselves with the skins of wild animals; and as their mode of life required activity and freedom of limb, loose skins over their bodies, fastened probably with a thorn, would give them the needful warmth, without in any degree restraining the liberty of action so necessary to the hardy mountaineer.

Julius Cæsar gives us reason to think that the mantles he observed in use, were made by fastening the ends of hair

into some sort of coarse cloth; but it is impossible at the present time to say in what manner this was done.

Another dress mentioned by ancient writers, indicates a progress towards civilization. The year in which it was worn is not given, but it may be considered the second era in the history of the toilet of the rude and warlike Britons. It consisted of a sort of trowsers, which fitted tight to the limbs, from the waist to the ankles; over this was worn a tunic with long sleeves, a cloak, and sandals made of skins tied to the feet. The head was closely shaven, except on the crown; and Cæsar adds, that the men removed all their beard excepting that on the upper lip.

Probably the dress of the women of those days did not differ much from that of

the men; but after the second descent of the Romans, both sexes are supposed to have followed the Roman costume; indeed, Tacitus expressly asserts that they did adopt this change; though we may safely believe that thousands of the natives spurned the Roman fashion in attire, not from any dislike of its form or shape, but

from the detestation they bore towards their conquerors.

The beautiful and intrepid Queen Boadicea is the first British female whose dress is recorded. Dio mentions, that when she led her army to the field of battle, she wore "a various-colored tunic, flowing in long loose folds, and over it a mantle, while her long hair floated over her neck and shoulders." This warlike queen, therefore, notwithstanding her abhorrence of the Romans, could not resist the graceful elegance of their costume, so different from the rude clumsiness of the dress of her wild subjects; and, though fighting valiantly against the invaders of her country, she succumbed to the laws which fashion had issued !—a forcible example of the unlimited sway exercised by the flower-crowned goddess over the female mind.

It was but a few years subsequent to the invasion, when the Roman costume began to be worn in England, and continued there almost universally as the costume of the country, until the toilet of France found its way into the island, and supplanted it; and since the introduction of the French costume to the present time, it has dif-

fered but slightly from that of France.

The following pictorial embellishments will illustrate, in a measure, the costume of England from the earliest period to the present time.



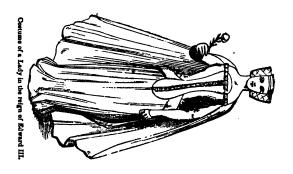
Costume of King Harold.













Lady's Head down in the reign of

Lady's Head-dress in the reign of Henry IV.



Costume of a Gentleman in the reign of Edward III.



Lady's Head-dress in the reign of Henry V.

Male Costume in the reign of Richard II.



A Coiffure in the reign of Henry VI.



Male Costume in the time of Edward IV.



Costume of a Gentleman in the reign of Henry VI.



A Coiffure in the reign of Henry VI.



Costume of a Lady in the reign of Henry VIL



A Lady's Coiffure in the time of Edward IV.



A Lady's Coiffure in time of Edward IV.



King Henry VIII.

17



Costume of Anne Boleyn.



Male Head-dress in the reign of Edward VI.



Female Head-dress in the reign of Edward VI.

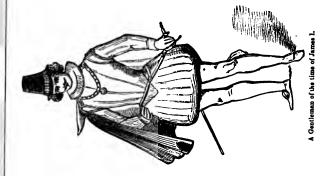


Costume of Queen Elizabeth.

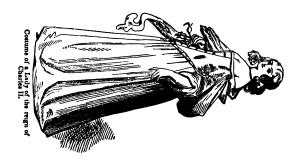




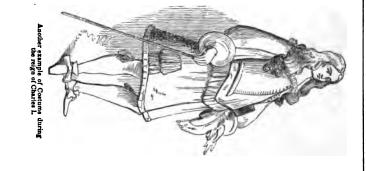
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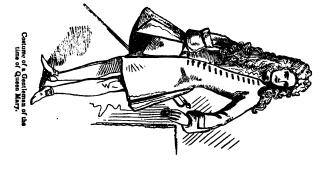






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A Highlander.





# THE TOILET IN SCOTLAND.

# CHAPTER II.

In the early annals of this country it is stated, that the inhabitants were for the most part nearly destitute of clothing, and afterwards they were clothed in the skins of beasts. After a lapse of some years, a manufactured fabric was introduced. The style of Costume at that time is illustrated by the accompanying cuts, and, with some variation, has been their national dress nearly to the present day. At the present time, however, the Toilet in this country differs but little from that of England.



An Ancient Irish Dress.

# CHAPTER III.

HE ancient dress of the Irish is said to have been much the same as that worn by the Britons. After the garments of skins were discarded, they adopted the toilet of England, which with some variations they have followed to the present time.



Female of the Lower Class,



Costume in the Twelfth Century.



Ancient Dress of the Welsh.

# THE TOILET IN WALES.

#### CHAPTER IV.

HE ancient costume of Wales greatly resembled that of Ireland; cloaks or mantles were always worn, and the feet were generally naked. The Rev. W. Bingley, speaking of this country, says: "The women wear long blue cloaks, that descend almost to the feet; they are seldom to be seen without them. In North Wales they all have hats similar to those of the men, and blue stockings, without any feet to them, which they keep down by a kind of loop, that is put round one of the toes. In the unfrequented parts they seldom wear any shoes except on Sundays."

In Warrington's "History of Wales," we read that the ancient Welsh "had no expensive riches in their clothes. The same garb that the people were used to wear in the day, served them also in the night; and this consisted of a thin mantle, and a garment or shirt worn next to the skin. They either went with their feet entirely bare, or they used boots of raw leather, instead of shoes, sewed together with raw skin."



# THE TOILET IN FRANCE.

## CHAPTER V.

To France is universally conceded the palm in the race of fashion; and she is unwearied in her exertions to retain the distinction.

The dress of the ancient Gauls was, we are told, very simple, and, like that of most other European nations, consisted of skins, formed into a rude kind of tunic, and in winter a cloak of the same, fastened on one shoulder, and descending to the heel. Though these garments could not well fetter their movements when they went to battle, still we find that, either for lightness or bravado, when in the presence of an enemy, the Gauls divested themselves of all covering as far as the waist. On the head they usually wore a skin cap, of a very primitive shape; and even these few garments were simple in form and coarse in texture. The dress of the women only differed from that of the men in having the tunic longer, and the cap shaped like a triangle.

But though habited in so simple a manner, the love of ornament which has characterized the French in later times, appears, even at the early period of which we speak, to have been remarkable. They covered themselves with chains, rings, necklaces, and bracelets.

During the reign of Charles VIII., every thing belonging to the toilet in France began to be rich and splendid in the extreme. Velvets, satins, cloth of gold, and silver; rich gems, embroidery, and plumes,—all were united to satisfy the love of splendor so prevalent in this age. Velvet cloaks, lined with ermine, again became la mode; and pointed shoes gave place to a triangular-topped chaussure. Buttons were much used as ornaments, and bracelets appear to have been worn in great profusion.

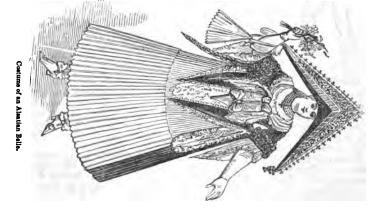
When Louis XII. married the beautiful and accomplished Anne of Brittany, she had her hair simply arranged, without any ornament, and wore a white satin robe. At no period of French history were the dresses of both men and women so sumptuous, as at the time of which we now write. The robes, or gowns, were generally composed of cloth of gold, or velvet trimmed with ermine. Over this was worn a tunic of different-colored velvet, covered with embroidery; round the bust, and down the front of the tunic, was usually a profusion of jewels and gold ornaments. Sometimes the upper robe was open down each side, so as to show a petticoat of gold or silver tissue, adorned with jewels.



Costume of a Gentleman in the reign of Louis XIIL

Louis XI.









# THE TOILET IN GERMANY.

#### CHAPTER VI.

Fashion seems to have been more than usually capricious in the fancies she has displayed in the adornment of the natives of Germany, and singular are the descriptions given by old travellers of their curious and splendid attire. At first, like most of the surrounding nations, they clothed themselves in skins of wild beasts, and at this time rude but valuable ornaments were worn by the wealthier class. The dress of the women differed but little from that of the men.

Lewis, emperor of Germany, forbade the introduction of all foreign apparel into his country. Subsequently, however, the people in the higher ranks, like those of all European nations, followed the fashion of France; still, however, retaining their love of splendor, which was and still is displayed in the profusion of jewels, rich furs, and gold and silver laces, with which they adorn themselves.

The dress of the German ladies shortly after the introduction of foreign fashions, was very splendid; robes made of the richest velvets, lined with the most costly furs, and trimmed with lace and jewels, were in common use. The head was adorned by a small but high velvet cap, with a plume of feathers, flowers, and jewels.

The children at this period were dressed like men and women, which, though generally an absurd fashion, yet in many instances was quite an amusing and pleasing sight.

The female peasantry of Germany have long been celebrated for wearing clothes of a very gay color, exceeding full and short; and for strange-looking head-dresses, and blue, red, or pink stockings. The male peasantry are also noted for their gay attire. They wear black hats with a broad brim; a coat of lilac or blue, lined with scarlet; a vest also of scarlet, striped with green; black breeches, blue stockings, and shoes bound with red.

The various districts seem to vie with each other for the greatest show of gaudy-colored contume. In travelling over Germany, the tourist will see a more showy toilet that in any other country on the globe.



Costume of a Spanish Lady.

# THE TOILET IN SPAIN.

#### CHAPTER VII.

THE dresses worn by the inhabitants

of Spain are varied and tasteful, and in some respects totally different from those belonging to any other nations.

The mysterious mantilla is always black or white, the former being the prevalent color, and invariably worn in winter. The white has a very pretty effect, especially if the wearer be of a fair complexion; it is always made of lace; and the black is made of various materials, generally bordered with lace. The ladies of Spain wear fresh flowers in their hair, which forms a very beautiful contrast with their dark complexions and mantillas. They wear enormously large combs in their hair, generally richly ornamented. The fan is as universally seen as the mantilla, and the ladies are hardly ever without it, whether within or out doors.

In the streets they wear veils instead of caps or hats. These veils, very unlike the gossamer texture of those worn by ladies of most other nations, are made of blue or pink flannel. This, with a black petticoat, forms the principal part of the costume of the peasants.

The most important part of the Spaniard's costume is the capa, or cloak. The lower orders wear it of a dark



The Basquina Costume.



The cloak is not a winter he rest of the costume consists of a short round on for the hat is a high sugar-loat with a broad brim, and among the peasantry, a bright silk handkerchief is folded The costume of Portugal, Mexico, and their descendants in South America, and the varicloth, faced with rich black silk velvet, and frequently lined throughout with taffety chocolate color, faced with crimson plush or cotton velvet; while that worn by the l acket, with an upright collar, trimmed with braid and velvet and lined with silk. of various colors; their boots and shoes are also made of colored leather. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. over the head diagonally, and tied with a knot behind, and over this t garment alone; in the hottest days of summer it is often worn. possessions, differs but little from that of Spain



# THE TOILET IN SWITZERLAND.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

THE dress of the Swiss peasantry is admired by all who visit their country. It varies considerably in most

of the cantons, and each separate district is easily distinguished by the color and shape of the garments worn by its inhabitants. Laws relating to dress have, however, been found necessary, even among this simple people, to restrain a wanton extravagance and luxury of attire, which spreads so rapidly when once allowed a free indulgence.

The dress of the higher ranks is usually very plain. Black is the color invariably worn for full dress. On Sundays the women dress in black in the morning, and in colors in the evening. In the arrangement of their

hair they follow the French modes.

Of all the numerous costumes seen in this country, that of the canton of Berne is the most admired. The men wear immense broad-brimmed straw hats, brown jackets, and large breeches. The women plait their hair in long tresses with ribbons, and let it hang down their backs. They have a very becoming straw hat, a jacket without sleeves, a black or blue petticoat, edged with red or white, red stockings with black clocks, and no heels to their shoes. The shift, or under garment, has short, full sleeves, and reaches to the throat, where it is fastened with a broad black collar ornamented with red: they frequently have silver ornaments passed between the shoulders and under the arms. On fete days they often wear a black lace cap, of large size, almost like a fan, tied under the chin, and long green gloves.



Dress in Lucern



### THE TOILET IN HOLLAND.

#### CHAPTER IX.

THE merchants and better classes of the Dutch nation all follow the French modes, with this difference, that they have not, as in that country, a dress suited to each varying season of the year. The costume of the Dutch peasants is but little affected by fashion.

The accompanying engravings will serve as illus-

trations of their costume generally.



Female Costume.



Male Peasant.

#### THE TOILET IN ITALY.

#### CHAPTER X.

THE dress of the higher ranks in Italy is all copied from French models; though living in a land where painting and sculpture have for ages passed produced the chefs-d'œuvre of the arts, they are uninfluenced by graceful and elegant models that surround them, and prefer following the various and volatile fashions of France. The Roman peasant's dress, of which the accompanying cuts are illustrations, although in some parts of Italy it differs a little, has undergone but a very slight change for centuries.





### CHAPTER XI.

THE TOILET IN MALTA.

MARTIN thus describes the dress of the Maltese: "They are clothed in a loose cotton shirt, over which is a wide vest or jacket, with silver, sometimes gold buttons; a long twisted scarf wound several times round the body, with very often a sheathed knife placed therein; loose trowsers, leaving the legs bare from nearly the knees downwards; and very peculiar shoes, called korch, which is a leathern sole fastened with strings or thongs to the foot and leg, nearly like the old Roman sandal. The head in winter is covered with a woollen cap of different colors, having a hood attached, and falling down on the back; in summer large straw hats are worn. The

women are attached to their primitive dress, consisting of a short cotton shift, a petticoat generally of a blue color, and upper robe opening at the sides, and a corset without The higher classes among the Maltese follow the French and English fashions.

### TOILET IN ROME.

#### CHAPTER XII.

E Romans, like the Greeks, had a distinguishing feature of dress which was different from that of all other nations—the toga and it corresponded with the pallium of the Greeks. It was a robe of peace, and was chiefly worn in the city. The toga worn by the early Romans, when they had no other dress, was narrow and close, covering the arms and hanging down to the feet. Afterwards, however, it was a very loose flowing robe, closed at the bottom. but open from the top as far as the waist, and made without any sleeves. The right arm was always bare, and the left supported a part of the drapery, which, being thrown back over the shoulder, formed a sort of cavity or pocket. The toga usually worn by rich people was large, wide, and made of fine materials, and the Romans took much pains in adjusting the folds, so as to make it sit gracefully.



Roman Toga.



Toga of a Reman Senator.

Women formerly wore the toga, but afterwards they adopted a different robe, called a *stola*; it had a broad border reaching to the feet, and when they went abroad they threw over it a kind of mantle called *palla*.

Many sumptuary laws were also made by the Romans against extravagance in dress. One issued by Numa ordered that no woman should have in her dress above half an ounce of gold, nor wear a garment of different colors. But these edicts were soon forgotten, and splendor of attire, gold, silver, embroidery, and jewels, shone around.

A Roman bride on her wedding-day, was always covered with a flamen, or red veil.



A Roman Matron.



Ancient Dress of a Peasan

### THE TOILET IN NORWAY.

### CHAPTER XIII.

HE ancient dress of the Norwegian peasants was made of the reindeer's skin. From what old authors say, it seems to have consisted of a cloak or mantle; but we find that about the middle of the eleventh century, when King Oluf Haraldren founded the city of Bergen, he brought thither a great many foreign merchants, who carried their fashions with them. In the Norwegian Chronicles we read: "Then the Norwegians took up many foreign customs and dresses, such as fine-laced hose, golden plates buckled round their legs, high-heeled shoes, stitched with silk, and covered

with tissue of gold, jackets that buttoned on the side, with sleeves ten feet long, very narrow, and plaited up to the shoulders."

The lower order of peasants rarely trouble themselves about Fashion's vagaries; and the natives of this foreign clime still retain the costume that has descended to them from father to son. Some wear breeches and stockings all in one, and waistcoats of the same, and, if they wish to be very smart, they cover the seams with cloth of a different color.



Costume of the Women.

### THE TOILET IN SWEDEN.

HE inhabitants of this northern clime are distinguished from those that dwell in southern lands by having a national dress, which was established in 1777. doubtless with the wise intention of repressing or totally preventing those extravagancies and luxuries of clothing so prevalent among other nations. Since which. however, the costume

CHAPTER XIV.



Male and Female Peasant Costume.

from various parts of Europe has been introduced, particularly among the upper classes.

Ancient Swedish Dresse



### THE TOILET IN DENMARK.

#### CHAPTER XV.

HE ancient kingdom of Denmark still preserves an old national habit among its peasants, but the higher classes were almost the first of these northern nations to admire and follow the French fashions. The toilet of the gentlemen also strictly follows Parisian fashions.

The old costume of Denmark is not unlike the habit of the Quakers, and consists of, for the men, broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, and full, glazed, black breeches, left quite loose at the knees, and fastened round the waist with a girdle.

The women wear black jackets and red petticoats, and their only head-dress is a piece of blue glazed cloth bound round the head.

National Dress of the Men. It is said that the Danes formerly gave fashions in dress to those very nations in the south who now govern their

taste on this subject.

In a work entitled "Eirik's Rauda Saga," we find described the dress of a woman, which appears much like that of the gipsies. "She had on a blue vest, spangled all over with stones, a necklace of glass beads, and a cap made of the skin of a black lamb, lined with white cat-skin. She leaned on a staff adorned with brass, with a round head set with stones, and was girt with an Hunlandish belt, at which hung her pouch full of magical instruments. Her buskins were of rough calf-skin, bound on with thongs studded with knobs of brass, and her gloves of white cat-skin, the fur turned inwards."

Swinburne says that "the dress of the Danish men is after the German fashion; but what appears ridiculous to strangers is, that many of them, even during

their hot summers, wear great-coats."



Ancient Danish Warrior.

### THE TOILET IN HUNGARY.

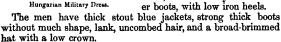
#### CHAPTER XVI.

HE dress worn by the better classes in most of the courts of Europe, is swayed by the fashions of France and England; but the national costume of Hungary is well known to the lovers of the fancy ball, who often array themselves in its sable dress, with sleeves straight to the arms, and stays fastened in front with gold, pearl, or diamond buttons.

"The Hungarian lady's dress is beautiful; a gown of scarlet velvet lined and faced with sables, made exactly to fit her shape, the skirt falling to the feet. The sleeves are straight, the stays buttoned before with two, rows of little buttons of gold, pearl, or diamonds. On their heads they wear a tassel of gold, that hangs low on one side, lined with sable or some other fine fur."

The dress of the female peasants is not so becoming. The hair in front is plaited tight, and joined to the back, which is likewise plaited, and hangs down behind, in the same manner as that of the Swiss peasants. The neck is covered with a white handkerchief, and a varie-

gated body and petticoat, with a white apron, forms the rest of the dress. The petticoat is worn short, to show the yellow leather boots, with low iron heels.



The costume of the better classes is much admired. It consists of a hussar jacket and pantaloons, the former girded round the waist with a sash of some rich manufacture. Over this jacket they throw a cloak, or mantle, which buttons under the arm, so as to leave the right hand at liberty. The ornaments of their dress are usually black lace, but sometimes a profusion of gold lace also is used in the adornment of their attire, particularly the pelisse, which is generally crossed by a gold cord. The boots are long, and have a tassel of black cord or gold bullion in front. On the head is worn a kalpac, or cap of fur, with a falling top of crimson cloth, and sometimes a plume of feathers. Spurs on the heels are indispensable to the costume.



Dress of a Female Pessant



90~ 1

#### CHAPTER XVII.

THE TOILET IN POLAND.

Men of all ranks in Poland,
whether gentle or simple, formerly shaved off their hair, leaving
only one or two ringlets on the
crown of the head. They seem,
however, to have admired large
whiskers and long moustaches,
which looked very fierce so long
as the nearly bald pate was not



seen; but when the bonnet was removed, the face and head formed a singular contrast.

The vest of the peasants reaches down to the middle of the leg, and the sleeves fit quite tight to the arms. Over this is worn a gown lined with fur, and confined

round the waist by a sash; but in summer they only wear a shirt and drawers of coarse linen, without any shoes and stockings. They wrap the rind of trees round their legs and feet in winter, and cover their bodies with sheepskin cloaks; they have neither neckcloth nor stock, and wear on their heads a fur cap or bonnet.

The costume of the higher classes is very elegant and becoming, and much admired by all nations. Their waistcoat has sleeves, and over it is worn an upper vest of a different color, which reaches to below the knee. The sash, or girdle, is generally rich and ornamented; a sabre is suspended from it, and is a badge of nobility. Their boots are of yellow Turkey leather, very thin, and plated with iron heels, made in the shape of a half-moon; their caps and bonnets are of the finest furs, and their cloaks, when on horseback, are of sable, or of the skins of tigers or leopards.



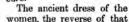
Female of the lower class.

### THE TOILET IN RUSSIA.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

VERN we now to the land of the czars, the cold and dreary clime of the north.

As may be supposed, in so severe and frozen a country as Russia, skins and furs form two of the principal articles of clothing. The ancient dress of the men was a kind of swaddling coat of skins, or of coarse linen, lined with skins, furs, or cloth. Round their waists they twisted a colored shawl; they wore trowsers and boots, and allowed their beards to grow very long. Of later years the men, however, have adopted the dress usual among the other nations of Europe, and beards are but rarely seen. Their clothes are generally made of the richest materials they can afford to procure.



Ancient Male Costume. women, the reverse of that of the men, was as short and tight as decency would allow, and it continues much the same among the lower classes to this day. In some respects it resembles the costume of the Highland women, and is as gaudy as possible, and much ornamented. The petticoat is of striped plaid, very scanty in width and length; the jacket is usually of a different color, and the head is adorned with a white cloth, which is wrapped round it. All, however, who can afford it, ornament their dress with gold lace and jewels.

The ladies of high rank follow the French and English fashions, and wear a profusion of ornaments.

The car and grandees formerly dressed in the most splendid Asiatic costumes; and, before the days of Peter the Great, the court was said to be the most magnificent in the world.

Furs constitute a principal article of dress among the upper orders, and the most expensive are the most admired. The lower ranks are of course obliged to content themselves with the skin of any animal they can procure, and envelope their persons in them merely as a defence against the inclemency of the weather.



Costume of a Mordvino Woman.

### THE TOILET IN TURKEY.



Female Costume of the lower class.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

er us now transport our readers to the shores of the East,—the land of the Sultan. Here, within the closely-guarded chambers of the harem, mid the perfume of flowers, the soft rippling of fountains, and the sweet melody of voices, "Fashion" still holds undisputed sway. Within the gorgeous chamber, secluded from the gaze of all but her immediate attendants, sits the Eastern beauty, the Rose of the Garden, the Pearl of the Ocean. Paintings and gildings adorn the walls, carpets of the richest dyes are laid over the floors, silken sofas and couches, whose softness invites repose, are scattered around, and near them lie cushions, glittering in satin, velvet, brocade, and embroidery, and tassels and fringes of gold and silver.

All Eastern women, whether of high or low degree, wear drawers: indeed the poorer classes only wear these and a shirt. Yet, though half naked, no one is

ever seen without a veil; which, even from the time of Rebecca, has been considered a necessary part of female dress; and all but the very poorest contrive to possess some jewels, for ear-rings, bracelets, and necklaces.

Although the Koran strictly prohibits adorning the person with gold, silver, and jewels, the Turks do not seem to pay the slightest attention to the admonition; for men and women only esteem their attire in proportion to the expense lavished

upon it.

Ladies of the palace are dressed in a caftan (a kind of vest) of gold brocade, flowered with silver, gracefully fitted to the shape, and showing to admiration the beauty of the bosom, only shaded by the thin gauze of their shift. Their drawers are of pale pink, their waistcoat green and silver, their slippers white satin finely embroidered, their lovely arms adorned with bracelets of diamonds, and their broad girdle set with diamonds. Upon the head they wear a rich Turkish handkerchief of pink and silver. Their fine black hair is of great length, arranged in various tresses; and on one side of the head is a brilliant display of jewelled bodkins. Though the color and texture of their garments are frequently changed, still the form of them never—they have been the same for centuries.



Costume of an Inmate of the Harem.

els that match the color of the dress; and, lastly, throwing over the head the light and snowy veil.

The ordinary dress of the lower classes consists, first of a shirt, with very wide sleeves, drawers made of linen, which join their stockings—these latter being formed of the same material—cloth breeches or short trowsers, a vest which reaches to the knees, or a jacket ornamented in gold or silk twist, a robe which falls down to the feet, and over this a kind of greatcoat, with short sleeves, and on the feet scarlet slippers.

The Turks of better rank always wear the long dress, and over it robes of fine cloth, or pelisses of the most costly furs, while their poniards and yatagans are studded with silver and precious stones. When in-doors they wear a mestler, which is a thin shoe without any sole; when they go abroad it is thrust into the papoosh, or slipper.

Emirs or shirrefs (descendants of Mohammed's daughter) are alone allowed the high honor of adorning their heads with green turbans; and the Turks allow none but themselves to appear in yellow slippers. The men of high rank are in the habit of carrying in their hands a tepi, or, as Moore calls it, a "ruby rosary," which is used as much for amusement as devotion. Gloves are never worn by the Turks.

The fair imprisoned inmate of the harem, whose life glides away in all the dull monotony of seclusion, whose only means of cheating the lagging hours is by employing them in embroidery, or in watching the graceful movements of the dancing girls, may be pardoned for devoting so much time to the amusements of the toilet.

Shaping the eyelashes with antimony, increasing the lustre of the eyes by drawing between the lids a fine pencil dipped in kohol, and dyeing the nails and ends of the fingers with the leaves of henna, require much attention and time; so also does arranging the folds of the dress so as to give a graceful and an elegant tournure; placing the turban skilfully in the exact position; braiding the tresses in the proper number of plaits; selecting the jew-



Costume of a Turkish Gentleman.



Male Costume.

### THE TOILET IN GREECE.

#### CHAPTER XX.

The distinguishing feature of Grecian dress in ancient times was the pallium, whence the people were frequently called Palliati. This garment, which was shaped somewhat like a modern cloak, was very wide and long, so that its ample dimensions enabled it to be wound several times round the body; the edges were sometimes cut out to resemble fringe. The pallium had no collar, and was worn over the toga, which resembled the Roman toga.

The costume of the inhabitants of these sunny climes is beautiful, various, and elegant. "The higher classes have adopted the Venetian or Italian dress, and some

have even ventured upon the English and French modes; but the lower ranks still retain their own picturesque costume. The hair is worn very long, and floats upon the shoulders; some use the small red Albanian skull-cap, which just covers the crown of the head; others wear a cap of white, red, and blue cotton, which hangs in a bag behind, or on one side; this is the common head-dress of the men, particularly the peasants. A double-breasted waistcoat, usually made of velvet, either maroon-colored or blue, closed at the chest with a double row of hanging buttons of gold or silver, which begin at the shoulders, and approach each other towards the waist, forms the principal feature in their attire; it is generally bordered with gold lace, and fastened with a sash of colored silk. The lower part of their dress, which is called thoraki, is deserving of particular description. It resembles a wide sack, made generally of blue cotton, with holes at the corners, through which the legs are thrust, the superfluous cloth hanging in folds between the legs; these trowsers are supported by the silk sash already mentioned. This garment is sometimes exchanged for the short white Albanian petticoat, unconfined at the knee, and resembling the Highland kilt, which is a much more graceful dress than the thoraki.

The legs are covered with white cotton stockings, and shoes are worn on the feet, with very large buckles.

The women of Scio, who have always been celebrated for their beauty, have a very picturesque dress. "They wear short petticoats, reaching only to the knees, with white silk or cotton hose; their head-dress, which is peculiar to the island, is a kind of turban of linen, so fine and white that it seemed like snow. Their slippers are chiefly yellow, with a knot of red fringe at the heel. Their garments are of silk of various colors, and their whole appearance fantastic and lively."

### THE TOILET IN ALBANIA.



Male Costume.

#### CHAPTER XXI.

Woman of Scio.

These brave and hardy people wear a graceful and a fanciful costume. The better classes have an outer mantle, made of coarse woollen stuff, bordered and embroidered with scarlet threads; this mantle being long, falls loosely from the shoulders down the back, and reaches as low as the knees. Two vests are always worn, and the higher orders even have three; the outer one is open, and the inner one laced down the middle, and richly figured. In their broad sash or belt are suspended one or two pistols, the handles of which are very long, and often curiously wrought and ornamented in silver. The shirt, made of coarse cotton, hangs from beneath the belt like a kilt, and the drawers are of the same material. Their legs are clothed in variously-colored stockings, or high socks and sandals; they have also metal greaves or coverings for the knees and ankles.

The head-dress consists generally of a small red skullcap, to which is added a shawl, wound round in the form of a turban.



### THE TOILET IN INDIA.

#### CHAPTER XXII.

In most of the Hindoo tribes the men shave the head and beard, but leave the moustaches on the upper lip, and a small lock of hair on the head. The better sort wear turbans of fine muslin, of different colors, and a jama, or long gown, of white calico, which is tied round the waist with a fringed or embroidered sash. The shoes are of red leather, or English broadcloth, sometimes ornamented, and always turned up with a long point at the toe. Their ears are bored, and adorned with large gold rings, passing through two pearls or rubies, and on the arms they wear bracelets of gold and silver.

The princes and nobles are adorned with pearl necklaces and gold chains, sustaining clusters of costly gems; their turbans are enriched with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and their bracelets

composed of gold and precious stones. The dress

of the infe-

castes

rior Costume of a Hindoo Female of the higher order. usually consists of a turban, a short cotton vest, and drawers; but some wear only a turban and a cloth round the waist; although the poorest among them usually contrive to purchase a silver bangle, or bracelet, for the arm.

The costume of the Hindoo women is peculiarly becoming. It consists of a long piece of silk or cotton tied round the waist, and hanging in a graceful manner to the feet; it is afterwards brought over the body in negligent folds: under this they cover the bosom with a short waistcoat of satin, but wear no linen. Their long black hair is adorned with jewels and wreaths of flowers; their ears are bored in many places, and loaded with pearls; a variety of gold chains, strings of pearl, and precious stones, fall from the neck over the bosom, and the arms are covered with bracelets from the wrist to the elbow.



### THE TOILET IN THE MOGUL EMPIRE.



Ancient Male and Female Costume.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

HE glowing descriptions of Costume in the "Arabian Nights" are not more gorgeous than the realities often met with here. The court of Hyder Ali was the most brilliant of his time in India.

Hyder Ali, though so brave a warrior, was greatly devoted to the duties of the toilet, and generally bestowed two or three hours every morning on the adornment of his person, much of which time was taken up by his barbers. In the army this great nabob wore a military habit invented by himself for his generals. It was a uniform composed of a vest of white satin with gold flowers, faced with yellow, and attached by cords or strings of a similar color: drawers of the same materials, and boots of yellow velvet, a scarf of white silk round the waist, and a turban of red or yel-Hyder Ali, though so fond of dress, never wore jewels on his turban or clothes. neither did he adorn himself with ear-rings, necklaces, or bracelets. In this particular he followed the ancient fashions, as well as in his slippers, which were very large and had very long points turning backwards.

The toilet of a Mogul lady of rank is made up of drawers of green satin, flowered with gold, under a chemise of transparent gauze, reaching to her slippers, which are richly embroidered. A vest of pale blue satin, edged with gold, sits close to her shape, which an upper robe of striped silver muslin, full and flowing, displays to great advantage. A netted veil of crimson silk, flowered with silver, falls carelessly over her long braided hair, which is combed smooth and divided from the forehead, where a cluster of jewels is fastened by strings of seed pearl. Her earings are large and handsome—the ring worn in her nose, according to our idea of ornament, is less becoming. A necklace, in intermingled rows of pearl and gold, covers her bosom, and several strings of large pearls are suspended from an embroidered girdle set with diamonds; bracelets of gold and coral reach from her wrist to her elbow, golden chains encircle her ankles, and all her toes and fingers are adorned with valuable rings.



### THE TOILET IN THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

HERE is no country in which a more minute attention is paid to the ornamental parts of dress than in this division of the East.

The common dress of a man of distinction consists of a tight coat with long sleeves made of muslin, or of very fine nankeen, and a silk wrapper fastened at the waist. The court-dress of the nobility is very becoming; it is formed of a long robe, either of flowered satin or velvet, reaching to the 'ankles, with an open collar and loose sleeves. Over this there is a scarf, or flowing mantle, that hangs from the shoulders; and on their heads they wear high caps made of vel-

vet, or silk embroidered with flowers, according to the rank of the wearer. Ear-rings are an indispensable part of the attire. Some of them are made of gold tubes about three inches in

length, expanding into a ball at the lower end; others consist of heavy masses of gold, the weight of which often drags the ear down to the extent of two or three inches.

The Birman women have their distinguishing ornaments as well as the men: their hair is tied in a bunch at the top of the head, and bound round with a fillet, the embroidery and jewels of which mark their respective ranks. Their dress consists of a short chemise, and a loose jacket with tight sleeves. Round their waist they roll a long piece of silk or cloth, which reaches to the feet, and sometimes trails on the ground. When women of distinction go abroad, they put on a scarf, or shawl, made of silk, which they throw around them with much grace and elegance. Women in full dress stain the palms of their hands and their nails of a red color, and rub their faces with powder of sandal-wood, or of a bark called sunneka. Both men and women tinge the edges of their eyelids and their teeth with black, which in the latter Female Contume of the Lower case gives them a disagreeable appearance. The lower class



of females often wear only a single garment, in the form of a sheet, which, wrapped round the body and tucked in under the arms, descends to the ankle.

Men of the working classes also wear a very limited quantity of clothing; a mantle or vest is, however, highly prized in the cold season.



Female Equestrian.

## THE TOILET IN PERSIA.

#### CHAPTER XXV.

HE Persian women are strictly confined to the seraglio, and pass the whole day at their toilet, which with these beautiful prisoners is almost the only amusement. The Persian ladies take great pains to heighten their beauty, and call to their aid washes and paints, not only of a red, white, and black color, but also of a yellow

hue. Ornamental patching, once so much the fashion in Europe, is still employed by them, and few female faces are to be seen without one or more *khals*, as they call these artificial moles, which are so often mentioned with admiration by the poets of their country. In the earliest accounts that we possess of Persia, we find this fashion mentioned, as well as that of padding the petticoats to improve the shape of the figure, of concealing the ruthless attacks of time by the use of false hair, and of adorning the head with feathered ornaments.

The costume of the Persian queen is thus described:—"Her dress was rendered so cumbersome by the quantity of jewels embroidered upon it, that she could scarcely move under its weight. Her trowsers in particular were so engrafted with pearls, that they looked more like a piece of mosaic than wearing-apparel. Padded with cotton inside, stiffened by cloth of gold without, they were so fashioned as to exclude the possibility of discovering the shape of the leg, and kept it cased up, as it were, in the shape of a column."

It is also mentioned that the queen's daughter, who was celebrated throughout the country for her beauty, was greatly disfigured in the eyes of a European by the immese quantity of red and white paint with which her face was daubed, and that her eyebrows, which were arched, were connected over the nose by a great stripe of black paint, and her eyelids and lashes strongly tinged with antimony.

We must not take leave of the fair sex of Persia without mentioning the Squadanus, or Bebees, the female descendants of Mahomet, who go about veiled, or rather with a long white robe thrown over the whole body, having netted orifices before the eyes and mouth.

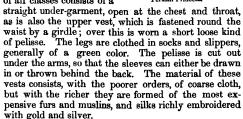
The men in Persia pay as much attention to their beards as the women do to their hair; they perfume them highly, and frequently dye them of different

colors.

The ancient kings of Persia wore their hair very long. During the war between the Romans and Persians, a comet appeared, which was looked upon by the former as a bad omen. The emperor Vespasian, however, laughed at it, and said, if it portended ill to any one, it must be to the king of Persia, because, like him, it wore long hair. The Persians now generally shave their heads. Men of rank wear very magnificent turbans. They are very particular about keeping the head warm, and never take off its covering, even in the presence of royalty. Among the common orders, a

> cap of black lamb-skin is generally worn.

The rest of the costume of all classes consists of a



The sash, with the higher ranks, is made of the finest cashmere shawls. In it is always carried a dagger, ornamented with jewels of every variety; diamonds, rubies, pearls, and amethysts, are there seen glittering in all their brilliancy and splendor, dazzling

the eyes of the beholders.

The shoes worn in Persia have iron heels, which render them no mean instrument of punishment. In that country they are always considered as vile, and never allowed to enter sacred or respected places; while to be smitten with one is to be subjected to the greatest ignominy and disgrace.



Male Costume.



Persian Princess.

### THE TOILET IN BOKHARA.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

This favored land, once the seat of a more powerful empire than that of Rome or Greece—the cherished residence of the far-famed Zengis Khan, who enriched "proud Bokhara's groves" with the spoils of the Eastern world, is now peopled by numerous wandering tribes.

The dress of these various tribes differs considerably. Ponderous turbans formed of innumerable folds of white muslin are to be seen, as well as the talpak, or Tartar conical fur cap. In that paradise of the East, "holy Bokhara," the general costume of the men consists of a large white turban, a flowing sash, and three or four pelisses; the upper one, which is called *chogha*, being generally of a dark color. On great occasions this latter garment is replaced by a mottled vest of silk, called *uzrus*, made

of the brightest colors.

The higher classes clothe themselves in brocade: the different gradations of rank may be ascertained by the texture of this outer garment. Stockings are never worn; but an inhabitant of Bokhara, whether mounted or on foot, is never seen without his boots, which have heels an inch and a half in height, tapering to a point, which renders walking in them very difficult to those who are not accustomed to it. Some men of rank wear a shoe over the boot, which is taken off on entering a room.



### THE TOILET IN AFFGHANIS-TAN.

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

"The dress of the Affghan men varies; but that now worn in the west appears to be the original dress of the whole nation. It consists of a pair of loose trowsers of dark-colored cotton; a large shirt, like a wagoner's frock, but with wider sleeves, and only reaching a little below the knee; a low cap (shaped like a Hulan's cap), the sides of which are of black silk or satin, and the top of





Dress of an Affghan Female.

gold brocade, or of some bright-colored cloth; and a pair of half-boots of brown leather, laced or buttoned up to the ealf: over this, for a great part of the year, is thrown a large cloak of well-tanned sheep-skin, with the wool inside, or of soft and pliant gray felt. This garment is worn loose over the shoulders, with the sleeves hanging down, and reaches to the ankles.

"The women wear a shirt like that of the men, but much longer; it is made of finer materials, and generally colored or embroidered with flowers in silk; in the west it is often entirely of silk. They wear colored trowsers, tighter than those of the men, and have a small cap of bright-colored silk, embroidered with gold thread, which scarcely comes down to the forehead or the ears; and a large sheet, either plain or printed, which they throw over their heads, and with which they hide their faces

when a stranger approaches. In the west the women often tie a black handkerchief round their heads over their caps. They divide the hair over their faces and plait it into two locks, which fasten at the back of their heads.

"Their ornaments are strings of Venetian sequins, worn round their heads, and chains of gold and silver, which are hooked up over the forehead, pass round the head and end in two large balls, which hang down near the ears. Ear-pendents and rings on the fingers are also worn, as are pendents in the middle cartilage of the nose, which was formerly the custom in Persia, and still is in India and Arabia. Such is the dress of the married women; the unmarried are distinguished by wearing white trowsers, and by having their hair loose."

Another tribe of the Affghans are thus described: "The ordinary dress of the men is a cotton tunic, made to fit the body down to the waist, and then loose and full down to below the knees; it is either dark blue, or dyed gray with the bark of the pomegranate-tree. They also wear a large loose white turban, a pair of cotton trowsers, and a pair of sandals; but their dress is not complete without a loongee (a handkerchief of blue silk and cotton mixed), which hangs over the shoulder and reaches below the middle, both before and behind. It is sometimes used for a cloak and sometimes for a girdle. They have always a better suit of clothes for Fridays and great occasions. The tunic is then made longer and fuller below, and is puckered up about the waist in numerous plaits. The rest of the holiday clothes are of silk, except the turban.



Afighan of another tribe.

"The women wear a gown, close over the breast and very wide below. They wear many gold and silver ornaments, like those used in India. Neither sex wear the long shirt that is so common among the other Affghans. The women of the Eusofzyes are carefully concealed, and never leave their houses without putting on the cloak called a boorka, which covers them from head to foot.

"The Turcomanlees wear the Affghan camess (a

shirt), and a little cap of wrought silk.

"The Khyberees wear, in winter at least, dark blue turbans and long dark blue tunics, sitting close to the body and reaching to the middle of the leg. They wear neat sandals of straw or the leaf of the dwarf-palm.

"In winter the tribes of the Peshawur generally wear dark blue coats of quilted cotton, which are thrown aside as the summer advances, when a large Affghan shirt, and a white and blue turban, form the dress of the greater part of the people. A loongee, either twisted round the waist or worn over the shoulder, is always part of their attire."



Wanter Sale Bashaman

### THE TOILET IN CHINA.



Chinese Military Mandarin.

### CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE inhabitants of the Celestial Empire seem to agree with Beauty, in considering that Fashion mars instead of improving the charms of her votaries, for ever since the days of the wise and renowned Confucius, they have steadily resisted all her blandishments, closed their ears to her flatteries, and followed



chins in the warmest

in every respect the ordinances of their great lawgiver with regard to dress.

By this decree the poorer classes are obliged to wear their clothes of a dark blue, red, or black color. The emperor and princes of the blood are alone allowed the privilege of having yellow dresses, and many of the most delicate colors are reserved exclusively for the ladies. Pure white is the emblem of

mourning among all classes.

So strictly is every thing relating to the toilet managed among this grave people, that even when the seasons change they are not allowed to clothe themselves in thick or thin coverings, according to their fancy, but must wait with patience to change the winter for the summer, or the summer for the winter garb, till the viceroy of the province has performed this important ceremony, when the whole outward appearance of the people alters as if by magic; and a stranger to their laws, who, the evening before, had seen the streets of Pekin crowded with people, all enveloped to their



Costume of a Married Lady.



furs, would imagine Mandaria of a higher class.

everybody struck by a magician's wand, when, on going forth the following day, he finds the same people all, by one accord, habited in their summer attire.

The dress of the men is suitable to the grave deportment that they so universally affect. It consists of a long robe, which reaches nearly to the ground, and is fastened on the shoulders with gold or silver buttons. The sleeves, which are wide at the top, grow narrower towards the wrist, and end in the shape of a horseshoe, covering all the hands except the ends of the fingers. This robe is fastened round the waist with a broad silk sash, to which are suspended a purse and two small sticks, called chopsticks, which are used as forks.

In the summer they wear trowsers made of linen, silk, or satin; but during the winter, particularly in the colder parts of the country, they are made of furs of different kinds. In the summer also they have their necks uncovered, but in the winter they are shielded from the cold by collars of quilted satin or furs. The higher classes frequently wear a surtout of silk, satin, or velvet; this garment is very short, has large sleeves, and is lined with the most costly furs. The men formerly wore their hair as long as they could induce it to grow, and plaited in tails

hanging down their backs; but now they only allow two or three tufts on the crown of the head.

They either wear hats, in shape and size resembling large umbrellas, or else small conical caps, made of beautifully wrought cane-work, and frequently painted in flowers or birds. They also have another cap, which, though richer in material, is not so graceful as the former; it is of the same shape, but made of black velvet, with blue silk in the middle, and a

red tassel surmounting the top.

The upper dress of the Chinese ladies resembles that of the lords of the celegital empire; but it is more decorated with rich and beautiful embroidery. The trowsers are tied round the ankle, so as to give a full view of their small feet, encased in highly ornamented shoes. They appear anxious to conceal rather than to display the elegance of their figure. Their sleeves being very long, protect their hands, and render gloves unnecessary.

The married ladies tie the hair on the top of the head; and, to make the tuft as large as possible, add a quantity of false hair, and stick it full of long gold or silver pins, or bodkins, the ends of which are frequently highly ornamented with jewels; while the younger women wear their jet black ringlets clustering on

each side of the face.



Dancing Girl.

### THE TOILET IN PALES-TINE AND SYRIA.

#### CHAPTER XXIX.

DIFFERENT vocations and degrees of people among the Jews were differently apparelled; and when the luxuries of the East Indies, such as silk, came among them, they were not backward in using them for the adorning of their persons. It is said that they







Druze Costume.

wore hats, though the shape of this covering for the head is never mentioned. Their legs were generally bare, and on their feet they wore sandals, and in winter, shoes, frequently made of the badger's skin. They wore chains, bracelets, and signet-rings, but no other ornaments.

The dress of the Jewish women was splendid with gold and embroidery. The Queen of Judea was arrayed in a garment of wrought gold.

Their trowsers and tunics were made of fine linen, and rich silks embroidered in gold and jew-

els; they wore also a veil, which fell over the whole person down to the feet. The anklets of gold or silver, often alluded to in Scripture, were very heavy, and made a ringing sound as the wearer walked. The pride and pleasure that the Jewish ladies took in making a tinkling with these ornaments, is severely reproved by the prophet Isaiah. It is supposed that the caul alluded to by the prophet was intended to describe the peculiar manner of dressing the hair. It was at that time divided into tresses plaited with silk threads, gold orna-

ments, and golden coins.

Besides the anklets, the Jewish women wore earrings, nose-jewels, chains of silver and gold, and bracelets. The ear-rings probably contained a verse from the Scriptures, to serve as an amulet or charm, in which most Orientals place much faith, as they believe these amulets have power to avert evils and obtain blessings. They also were from the waist boxes or bottles containing rich perfume; these they fastened to a chain and hung to their girdles. The Jewish women are still very fond of jewels and ornaments of every kind, and, wherever they dwell are usually as much celebrated for the costliness and splendor of their dress as for their great beauty.





A Druze Female.

Since the dispersion of the Jews over almost every nation of the globe, they have very much adopted the costume of the countries in which they reside.



Ordinary Arab Costume.

### THE TOILET IN ARABIA.

#### CHAPTER XXX.

THE costume of the Arabs, like that of most Eastern nations, consists of long robes, large trowsers, an embroidered leathern girdle, and generally some weapon of defence, either a sword, knife, or dagger. There is, however, a great variety in their dresses. Notwithstanding

the heat of the climate. the men wear a most

preposterous head-dress, frequently fifteen linen, cloth, or cotton caps, one over the other, the upper one being gorgeously embroidered in gold, and a sentence from the Koran worked upon it. Not satisfied with this curious coiffure, they add to it by wrapping round the outer cap a large piece of muslin, ornamented at the end with silk and

golden fringes, which stream loosely upon their shoulders.

Of so much importance is the coiffure with this people, that, though when at home they perhaps allow their heads to feel the luxury of coolness and lightness, by laying aside twelve or thirteen of the caps, still, when on any visit of importance or ceremony, they dare not appear without the proper number.

Writers on Arabian manners even assert, that those who wish to pass for men of learning show



An Arab of distinction. their pretensions to that distinction by the size and weight of their coiffure.

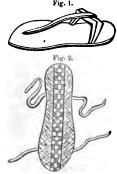


Dress of a Bedouin Arab.

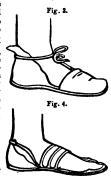
### COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.

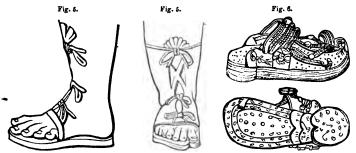
#### CHAPTER XXXI.

Who first invented shoes, or when they were first worn, cannot, we are afraid, be determined. Benedict Bandwin, in his treatise on the ancient shoe, "De Solea Veterum," maintains that the Almighty, when giving Adam skins of beasts to clothe him, did not leave him to go barefooted, but bestowed on him shoes of the same material. But this, of course, is mere conjecture; the earliest notice respecting shoes occurring in Genesis, xiv. 23: "I will not take from a thread, even to a shoe-latchet." (a. c. 1913.) But the most interesting passage on this subject appears in the 5th verse of the 3d chapter of Exodus, where the Lord appearing to Moses in the Burning Bush says, "Draw not nigh hither; put thy shoes from off thy feet; for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." This occurrence took place about 1490 years s. c., and the passage shows the great antiquity of the Eastern custom of baring the feet when engaged in any act of devotion or respect. Upon all those occasions on which Europeans generally uncover the head, the Orientals bare the feet, and an Oriental of the present day would consider himself treated with as much disrespect were he to be approached in his house by a person with shoes or boots on, as a European who is visited by one who keeps his hat on his head. The shoe is much used in Eastern nations as a symbol of occupancy, transfer, delegation, &c. In Ruth iv. 7, we find the practice noticed: "Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor; and this was a testimony in Israel:" and in many other parts of the sacred writings the great use which is made of the shoe in many transactions in the East is very particularly detailed. Shoes and sandals appear to have been made by the early Egyptians (from specimens discovered in mummies, &c.) or papyrus, linen, wood, &c.; their forms are extremely various, but the most common would seen to be those figured in Figs. I and 2. T



bear another person's shoes, or to untie the latchets of them, was considered only the duty of the lowest servants, although disciples sometimes performed this office privately for their teachers. St. John, to evince his utter inferiority to Christ, exclaims, "He it is, who, coming after me is yet preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose." The shoes or sandals of the ancient Romans were originally of rude untanned leather; but as they became more refined, shoes of more delicate materials were used. The principal color both with the Romans and Lacedemonians appears to have been red, a favorite color with most nations. The shoes most worm by the Romans were the Calcaus (Fig. 3), which covered the whole foot somewhat like our present shoes; and the Solea, or slipper (Fig. 4), which covered only the sole of





the foot, and was fastened above with leathern thongs. The military shoe (Fixs. 5 and 6) was termed the "Caliga," and to the circumstance of Caius Casar wearing these when a child is owing to his surname of Caligula. At this date, a. d. 40, the shoes of the wealthier classes were beautifully enriched with precious stones; the Patricians wearing ivory crescents on the instep, to distinguish them from the lower ranks of people. From many passages in ancient writers we find that great attention was paid by the Romans, more particularly by the ladies and soldiers, to the ornaments upon the shoes, which in most cases were as rich as the utmost means of the wearer would permit. The actors at this time used to wear very large masks, so that the body appeared disproportionately small; but to remedy this, and to raise their stature in order to appear more commanding, a thick-soled boot was invented (Fig. 7), denominated "cothurnus," or buskin. This, however, was only used in tragedy; in comic scenes a shoe similar to the solea was em—

Fig. 7.

(Fig. 7), denominated "cothurnus," or buskin. This, however, was only used in tragedy; in comic scenes a shoe similar to the solea was employed, called the soccus, or sock; and hence the phrase "heroes of the sock and buskin," when we would call attention to a company of actors. It would appear that the use of buskins was not confined exclusively to actors, they being worn also by the followers of the chase: for in Virgil's "Bucolics," Eclogue 7, Corydon promises to present to Diana, as an appropriate offering, "a purple cothurnus." The distinction, perhaps, consisted in the keight of the boot, for Diana, in the first book of the "Enead," is described as wearing the purple cothurnus high on the legs, and laced. The purple might have aided the distinction, as it was a most important



and very costly dye. According to Pliny, the price of the violet, although a less expensive dye, was 100 denarii (about £3 4s.7d.) per lb., the reddish purple being valued by the same authority at 1,000 denarii (or about £32).



Turning to Britain, we observe that upon emerging from the state of semi-barbarism in which it was found by Cæsar, the early inhabitants began to adopt partially the costume of their conquerors. The coverings of the feet, however, underwent various changes. In the eighth and ninth centuries the Anglo-Saxons wore stockings reaching half-way up the thigh, called by the writers of the period "hose;" the most general material being linen, although "skin-hose" and "leatherhose" are likewise often mentioned. Over these stockings bands of cloth, linen, and leather, were worn (Figs. 8 and 9), commencing at the ankle and terminating a little below the knee, generally bound round the leg like the hay-bands of a modern ostler, but sometimes crossing each other, as they are worn to this day by the people of the Abruzzi and the Apennines. In some illuminations of the period a sort of half-stocking is represented over the hose, instead of the bandages, having the tops generally embroidered, and these appear to have been called "socca," or socks. They wore boots or buskins, but generally shoes (" sceo," or



"scoh"); slippers also appear to have been worn, called "slype-scee," and "unkege-scee." The shoe is mostly painted black in illuminated books, with an opening down the instep, secured by a thong, the material being commonly leather; but the Anglo-Saxon princes and high ecclesiastical dignitaries are often represented with shoes of gold, covered with precious stones.

William the Conqueror introduced very long hose, reaching to the waist, by the Normans denominated "chausses," which continued to be worn until the reign of Henry VIII., when they were reduced in size and fastened to the drawers, or trunk-hose. The shoes appear to have varied little in

shape (Figs. 10 and 11) until the twelfth century, when they became of an absurd form, the toes being drawn out in a peak to a great length. Orderious Vitalis says they were invented by some one deformed in the foot, and D'Israeli Fig. 10. affirms they were introduced by Henry Plantagenet, duke of Anjou (born 1132, died 1189), who had an excrescence on one of his feet. These peak-toed boots, called "ocrea rostrata," excited the wrath and contempt of the writers of the period, and were strictly forbidden to the clergy. Robert, duke of Normandy, persisting in wearing the oldfashioned shoe, when the beaux of the day had adopted the "ocrea restrata," was by them honored with the surname of "curta cerea," or "short boots." Some, called "piracie," had their points made like a scorpion's tail; others were made to turn round in the form of a ram's horn. This last fishion became very popular among the nobles, and the originator of it was rewarded with the cognomen of "cornadu." About the close of the twelfth century the leg-bandages were worn regularly crossing each other up the leg, from the very point of the toes, and were now for the first time in England termed "sandals." They can be seldom seen in effigies or illuminations, on account of the tunic, which was worn long; but in the effigy of Richard I., at Fontevraud in Normandy, they may be partly observed on the shoe (Fig. 12).

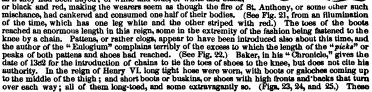
Sandals of purple cloth fretted with gold are enumerated as part of the wardrobe of King John. The effigy of this monarch represents him as wearing red hose, with black boots approaching the pointed form, and golden spurs tied with colored ribbons (Fig. 13). The ladies appear to have worn boots and shoes similar to those worn by the men. King John orders four pair of women's boots, one of them to be "fretatus de giris," or embroidered with circles; and several instances occur of similarly embroidered boots at this period. Those of Henry III., on his effigy in Westminster Abbey, are exceedingly splendid, being embroidered in squares, each of which contains a lion or leopard (Fig. 14). The wood-cut (Fig. 15) represents the cloth boots of Aymer

fretted with gold and various-colored silks in the 14th century (Fig. 16); and al-

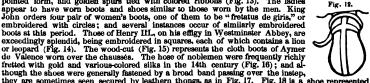
though the shoes were generally fastened by a broad band passing over the instep, they are sometimes seen secured by leathern thongs, as in Fig. 17. Fig. 18 is a shoe represented on the wall of St. Stephen's Chapel, which was painted about this time, and discovered in altering

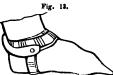
the chapel for the House of Commons. It is a beautiful specimen of the embroidery worn on the shoes of the nobility; as are also those of Edward III. (died 1377), on his monument in Westminster Abbey (Fig 19), and those of his son William of Hatfield, seen on his effigy in York Cathedral (Fig. 20).

In the reign of Richard II. parti-colored hose were worn, which gave the wearers a most grotesque appearance. Chaucer mentions this practice in his "Parson's Tale:" he says, "The hose are departed of two colors, part white and part red, so that the men look as if they had been flayed; or white and blue, or white and black,









#### COVERINGS FOR THE FEET.

Fig. 15.

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Fig. 16.







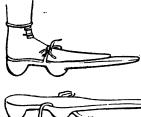




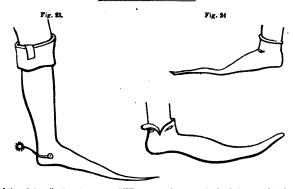


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were called "poulaines." Paradin says, "When men became tired of these pointed shoes, they adopted in their stead others denominated "duck-bills," having a bill or beak before, of four or five fingers in length." In the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV. he issued a proclamation that the beakes or pykes of shoes and boots should not exceed two inches in length; any shoemaker or cobbler making them longer forfeiting twenty shillings, to be paid, one noble to the king, another to the cordwainers of London, and the third to the Chamber of London. This had the effect of widening the shoes, and to such a degree, that Paradin says "they were slippers so very broad in front as to exceed the measure of a good foot." (See Fig. 26.) Clogs (Figs. 27, 28, and 29) are often seen in illuminations of this period; at which time also the boots were worn very high, and sometimes buttoned. (Fig. 30.) In the reign of Henry VIII. silk stockings would appear to have been first worn in England. Planche, in his "British Costume" (a work to which we are much indebted for many parts of this notice), gives an interesting account of their introduction. "Hose stockings of silk," he says, "are generally supposed to have been unknown in this country before the middle of the sixteenth century; and a pair of long Spanish silk hose was presented as a gift worthy the acceptance of a monarch by Sir T. Gresham to Edward VI.; and Howe, the continuator of Stow's 'Chronicle,' adds that Henry VIII. never wore any other hose than such as were made of cloth. In an inventory of his apparel, however, preserved in the Harleian Library, we find mention of several pair of silk hose; -one short pair of black silk and gold woven together; one of purple silk and Venice gold, woven like unto a cawl (i. c. of open or net work), lined with blue silver sarcenet, edged with a passemain (lace) of purple silk and gold wrought at Milan; a pair of white silk and gold hose, knit, and six pair of black silk hose, knit; and in one still earlier, taken in the eighth year of his reign, we find both satin and velvet mentioned as the materials of which his hose were composed. Now at this period it is difficult to say whether the expression hose means stockings or breeches, as it was indifferently applied to each by writers of the sixteenth century. Howe evidently means stockings only, but these richly embroidered and lined hose, mentioned in this inventory, were, we strongly suspect, the upper portions of the coverings for the legs, which we now frequently find slashed, puffed, and embroidered distinctly from the lower; for the same document introduces us to the word stocking itself, and enlightens us as to its derivation. One of the entries runs thus: 'a yarde and a quarter of green velvet, for stocks to a paire of hose for the king's grace;' another, the same quantity of purple satin to cover the stocks of a pair of hose of purpul cloth of gold tissue for the kynge; and numerous others appear of certain portions of stuff used for 'stocking of hose,' that is, adding the lower part, which covered the legs and feet, to that which was fastened by points to the doublet, the ultimate separation of which confounded the hose with the breeches, and left the 'stocking' an independent article of apparel as the present day."

Shoes slashed in various patterns, and buskins of velvet and satin with very broad round toes,

Shoes slashed in various patterns, and buskins of velvet and satin with very broad round toes, were much worn in this reign (for these and other boots worn at this time, see Figs. 31 to 39); but these increased so much in size in this and the next two reigns, that Mary, by a proclamation, prohibited them from being worn wider than six inches.

We now arrive at the reign of Elizabeth; and as it is generally supposed that silk stockings were first worn at this time, although disproved above, we shall not be considered too proils if

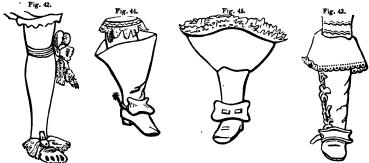
we give the passage from Stow's "Chronicle," on which this opinion is founded. Perhaps we should be correct in saying that silk stockings were now first made in England, those of Henry VIII. being probably imported from Spain or Italy. According to Stow—"In the 2d yeers of Queene Elizabeth, 1560, her silk woman, Mistris Montagu, presented her majestie, for a new yeere's gift, a pair of black knit silk stockings, the which after a few days' wearing, pleased her highness so well, that she sent for Mistris Montagu, and asked her where she had them, and if she could help her to any more; who answered, saying, 'I made them very carefully of purpose only for your majestie, and seeing them please you so well, I will presently set more in hand.' Do so (quoth the queene), for indeed I like silk stockings so well, because they are pleasant, fine, and delicate, that henceforth I will wear no more cloth stockings"—and from that time unto ber death, the queene never wore any more cloth hose, but only silk stockings: for you shall understand that king Henry the Eight did weare

only cloth hose, or hose cut out of ell-broad taffaty, or that by great chance there came a paire of Spanish silk stockings from Spain." The first person who wore knit worsted stockings in England appears to have been William, Earl of Pembroke, who was presented with a pair by William Ryder, a London apprentice, who chancing in 1564 to see a pair, brought from Mantua, at an Italiam merchant's in the city, made a pair exactly like them. The shoes of this time were of various fashions and materials. "They have corked shoes, puisnets, pantoffles, and slippers," says Stubbe; "some of them of black velvet, some of white, some of green, and some of yellow; some of Spanish leather, and some of English, stitched with silk, and embroidered with gold and silver all over the foot; with other gew-gaws innumerable." About the latter end of the sixteenth century roses were worn on the shoes, which, though but of small size at first, went on increasing until the reign of Charles I., when, having attained their full bloom, they burst forth with extraordinary splendor, being so large as to cover the shoe almost from sight. To protect these from the dirt, pantoffles or slippers were much worn (see Figs. 40 and 41), but it would seem with no good effect, as Strutt ridicules them and asks, "how they should be handsome when they go flap, flap, up and down in the dirt, casting up the mire to the knees of the wearer!" About the close

Fig. 41.

of this century, the shoes were completely covered with slashes (Fig. 40), to conform to other parts of the dress, which at this time were slashed all over in the Spanish fashion. In the reign of James I, the stockings were gartered below the knees, and the garters, sometimes

In the reign of James I, the stockings were gartered below the knees, and the garters, sometimes richly spangled with precious stones, fastened in a large bow or rosette, on the outer side of the leg (Fig. 42). In the latter part of Churles II's and during Charles II's reign, Spanish leather boots



were principally worn with very large tops ruffled with lace or lawn; these were sometimes tied at the sides. (See Figs. 43, 44, 45.) Fig. 46 is a shoe worn by Charles I. in the early part of his reign; the roses here seen, were towards its close dispensed with, and large wide strings substituted (Fig. 47). Very high heels were much worn during this and the next century, and the stockings appear to have been worked in various patterns. (See Figs. 43 and 48.) The ladies in Charles II.'s

reign wore very high heels to their shoes (Fig. 49), in adopting which they seem to have copied from the Venetian "ciappines" or "choppines," which Evelyn, when in Italy, thus humorously describes in his "Diury," ouder the date of 1645: "It was now Ascension Weeke, and the great Mart or Faire of ye whole years' was now kept, every bodie at liberty and jollie. The noblemen walk with their addes stalking on 'choppines,' these are high-heeled shoes, particularly affected by these proud dames, or, as some say, invented to keepe them at home, it being very difficult to walk with them; whence one being asked how he liked the Venetian dames, replied that they were 'mezzo carno, mezzo ligno' chalf flesh, half wood), and that he would have none of them. When they walk abroad they set their hands on the heads of two matron-like servants, or old women, to support them, who continue mumbling their beads. 'Tis ridiculous to see how these ladies crawle in and out of their gondolas by reason of their choppines, and what dwarfs they appear when taken down from their wooden scaffolds." Something of the kind is worn in Italy in the present day by the lower orders, the form of which may be seen in Fig. 50.

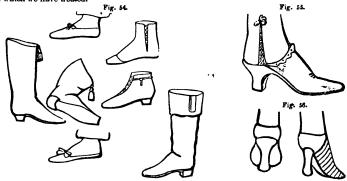
Buckles succeeded the large ribbons on the shoes about 1680, although they had been used on the side of the foot to fasten the strap which passed over the instep much earlier. (See Fig. 51.) In the reign of William III. very high and stiff boots were worn doubled down at the top, and with very large and broad heels. The hoels of the shoes at this period were often of a red color (Figs. 52, 53), the buckles gradually increasing in size until, in the reign of George III., they (together with buttons on the coats of the size of a dollar) were worn so large as to give rise to a caricature, entitled

"Buckles and Buttons, or I'm the thing, demme!"

White stockings had been used in mourning until the year 1778, when they were superseded by black. Colored hose, which had been much worn until this time, gave way completely to the black and white, although blue worsted stockings were still sometimes worn. The term "blue stocking," as applied to literary ladies, was conferred on a society to which females were admitted, owing to Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, one of its acting members, constantly wearing stockings of that color. Thenceforth, any literary lady, whether belonging to this club or not, was frequently honored with the title of "blue stocking."

Hessian boots were introduced about 1789, and were sometimes covered by the pantaloons, which came in fashion about the same time: and at this period short boots were also worn.

Having thus noticed the principal variations in the forms of shoes in England to the close of the eighteenth century, we stop, as our readers must all be acquainted with the boots and shoes of the nineteenth century. In Fig. 54 we have represented some of the more common species of the genus on which we have treated.



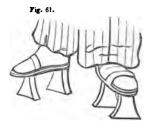
A glance however at the shoes of other nations may not be uninteresting. With regard to our neighbors, their fashions are only a reflection of our own, or perhaps we should rather say we have copied the productions of our neighbors in this matter. In the middle of the eighteenth century, however, the French wore shoes of a form which do not appear to have been introduced into England. They are represented in Figs. 55, 56. Persian and Turkish shoes are generally very rich, and are mostly of the forms of Figs. 57, 58, 59, 60; but the Turkish ladies are often mounted upon instruments similar to Fig. 61. Chinese shoes and boots are represented in Figs. 62 to 65. Fig. 65 is a







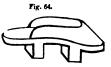




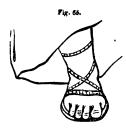


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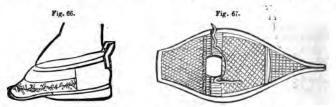








sandal worn by the servants; and Fig. 64 a kind of clog worn over the shoes when the weather is unfavorable, similar to the Europeans. The ladies of China are notorious for wearing very small shoes, to enable them to do which they have their feet cramped and bound up in infancy, causing them great pain and equal inconvenience; for it is needless to say, that with feet of not more than from three to four inches long, it is with the greatest difficulty they are enabled to walk; yet such is the pride of rank, that these ladies willingly cripple themselves rather than descend to a level with the common people, who are not allowed to inflict upon themselves such misery. (See Fig. 66.)



But perhaps the most curious shoes are those worn by the Esquimaux and other extreme northern nations when travelling over snow. They are formed of cane, with a place in the centre for theel, and are from three to four feet long, and from nine to twelve inches wide. (See Fig. 67.) Presenting such a broad surface, they do not readily sink in the snow; but according to the travellers who have used them, they are not at all agreeable, for they rub the skin terribly off the heel; and Franklin says he might have been traced for miles by the blood which flowed from his feet, occasioned by the attrition of these instruments.

THE END.

PASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—This being the season when our city is ed with strangers and travellers, we take pleasure in calling their attention to the ertisement of BOOTH & FOSTER, who have one of the very best furnishing stores, at Courtlandt-street, of which our country can boast. Having tested their ability to nufacture clothing in the most fashionable style, and the prices of their articles, very cheerfully commend them to the public.—Courier and Enquirer.

IF DRESS MAKES THE MAN, as has been herctofore asserted, then have Booth & ster, the celebrated merchant tailors, No. 27 Courtlandt-st, been the making of ny men. We examined their stock of Spring goods the other day, and found it consed some of the richest and cheapest we have as yet met with. The purchaser it meet with no difficulty in finding a coat, vest, or pants, to suit both taste and body, a more complete stock of ready-made clothing we never beheld, all made in the est fashion, and of the best workmanship. A whole suit can be furnished at a far price than any the would suppose. Their outfitting goods are of the most superb lity, and require only to be seen to please the eye and accommodate the pocket nember, 27 Courtlandt-street.—Military Argus.

CASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—We are happy to call the attention of citizens and all strangers visiting the city, to the advertisement of BOOTH & TERR, 27 Courthandt-street, whose establishment we trust no one will fail to visit.

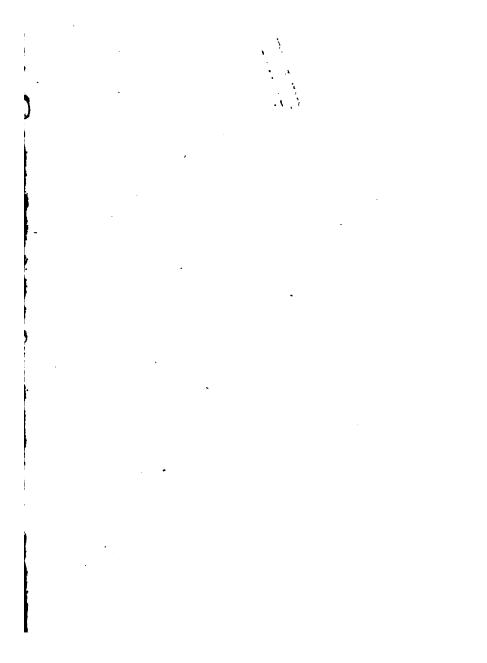
189:4. Booth & Foster, by furnishing their customers with goods in their line of the quality, and at prices much below other firms, have acquired an enviable populty in our community, and in recommending their establishment to the patronage every one, we feel confident that the reader, by visiting it, will have cause to talk us for the same.—Albany Daily Express.

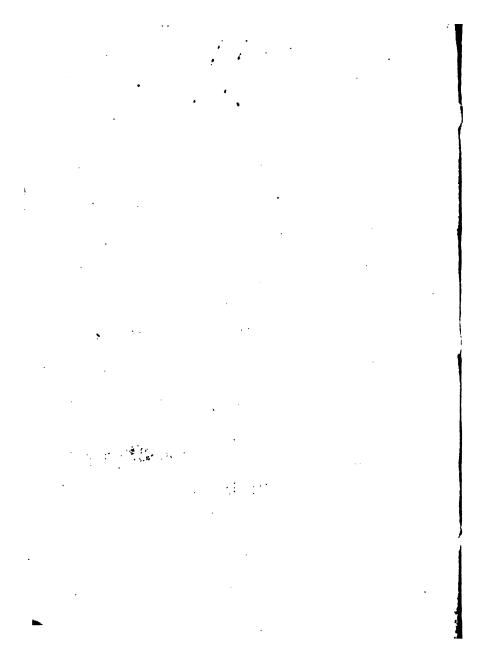
The celebrated Clothing Emporium of Booth & Foster, No. 27 Courtlandt-street, by be considered the ne plus ultra of Tailoring Establishments in this or any other . The employment of an immense capital enables them to buy their goods for cash w, and hence they buy cheap, and therefore can afford to sell cheap. It is astonish how little money is required to purchase a suit of clothes at this house. A fine th dress coat, made up of the finest goods, cut in the very "niche" of fashion, and de by the most experienced workmen, can be here bought for fifteen dollars. The he coat would bring twenty-five in Broadway; and so it is all through the entire k of Gentlemen's ready-made clothing. But if there is one article that this firm geed in producing, for beauty of style and lowness of price, it is their "Booth over-"This will be found far superior to any thing for the price in the city. We are glad to find this house in the full sunshine of public favor—for we have long own, and as long dealt with this firm, and more urbane gentlemen we never met. have sent many of our friends there from the army, who have thanked us for remmending them where they were properly dealt by. Mr. Booth makes it a point ver to let a man go away dissatisfied.—New York Daily Tribune.

To the advertisement of Booth & Foster, we invite the attention of our idders. There is no doubt of the correctness of the cash principle, as regards both yer and seller, and that a great saving is the result. To those, therefore, who are spared to adopt it and are in want of articles of Clothing of any description, we alld say, examine the goods of Booth & Foster. Their experience, extensive stock of hionable clothing manufactured in the best manner, and low cash prices offer perior inducements to all who wish to replenish their wardrobes for the coming seen.—New York Daily Sun.

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